The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,114—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at the present ordinary rates.

An Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 8th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340 (Including Wines.	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	..R. Hutchison	3,500	700	31st Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	....J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
INDIA	....J. Jamieson	2,500	500	13th Aug.
ROUMANIA	..T. G. Knox	3,300	700	24th Sept.

Rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
[illegible]27, 6th January, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— THIBET	2303	400	W. R. Jordan	9th Aug
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3961	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	550	E. M. Edmond	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	12th Aug.
ROSETTA	3509	700	A. E. Barlow	26th „
KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th July, the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ..... Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 0
„ 00 One and a half gallon size Wicker covered	11 0
„ 00 One and a half gallon size	11 0
„ 0 Two and a half gallon size Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0 Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1 Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2 Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3 Six „	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters	40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware	40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter	5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort : Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
chemists, &c., by appointment to
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
(REGISTERED)

THE GREAT NON-ALCOHOLIC WINE ADAPTED FOR ALL.

NO taste too refined, none too uncultured, to appreciate it. In the ordinary emergencies of life superior to Alcoholic Liquors. Possesses a marvellous power of quenching thirst, and medical properties of rare virtue. Invalids should use it. It is often invaluable in the sick-chamber.

To the ADVANCED IN LIFE, the AGED, and the PREMATURELY AGED it is a FOOD.

Dozen, Rs. 3. 2 Dozen with Case, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1881.
FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Madame ROSE BERGER-DEPLACE,
Kindly assisted by Amateurs.
Plan open at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s. Clan Macduff, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our office for our counter-signature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1881.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add the article POPPY-SEED to the tonnage scale, and that the MEASUREMENT of it will be tested in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, at Carnac Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at eight o'clock a.m.

Owing to WEDNESDAY being a holiday, the testing of the article will take place on THURSDAY, as above stated instead of on WEDNESDAY, as previously advertised.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4th August, 1881.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000 (with power to increase).
DIVIDED into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.

THE PROSPECTUS and forms of application for the remaining SHARES can be had from the National Bank of India.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 and 3-30 o'clock p.m., respectively THIS DAY (FRIDAY).

The adjourned Special General Meeting of the Corporation, as already notified, will be held at 4 o'clock p. m. TO-DAY.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 5th August, 1881.

I will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS my wife MARGARET JANET may incur.

J. J. GILLETT.
Parel, 4th August.

S. S. INDIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BY NEXT MAIL.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.
MOTHS ; BY OUIDA.
Cheap Edition, Re. 1-4 ; by Post, Re. 1-8.
COOPER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IN spite of all worthless imitations which are sold in market at a little cheaper rate, we shall maintain the high reputation of our Genuine SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES which have the Largest and Unprecedented sale in all quarters of the Globe. In 1880 we sold 538,609 machines, and will never lose an opportunity to advance in the estimation of our judges or to add to the good qualities of our machines which are with all latest improvements and suitable for every class of work. A very large stock of machines of every description suitable for gauze, shirt, heavy clothing, quilting, shoemaking, harnessing, sack and canvass work, gunny bags, &c., to select from. Our new ARM MACHINE stands unequalled for shoemaking, &c., having an arm of only 1 inch diameter. A large stock to supply dealers in whole India at a very favourable rate. Agents required in every town where we are not represented. The "OLD RELIABLE" SINGER is the strongest, the simplest, the most durable sewing machine ever yet constructed. Any amount of sewing machines supplied at a moment's notice. Instructions and catalogues free.

Head office in India.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
(Old *Times of India*).

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th Aug. :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
F. COCHINHARD, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BASETT, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 30th July, 1881.

EDINA WHISKY.

THIS Blend is never allowed to pass into Commerce till it has been five years in wood. Till recently it was only known to a chosen circle of connoisseurs. The highest encomiums are now passed upon it by the Clubs which have adopted it.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN
COD-LIVER OIL.

THE season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing coast for Cod-Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil of each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the completion of the ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES at the New Terminal Station, Borce Bunder.

Plans, Specification and Conditions of contract may be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer in charge on and after Thursday the 18th instant where also forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the completion of the Administrative offices Boree Bunder Terminus, Bombay," addressed to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, which will be received at his office until 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on SATURDAY, the 1st October next.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

EUROPEAN Assistant required in a Mercantile Office. Must understand Book-keeping, and be a good Corresponden.. Apply by letter, stating qualifications, salary required, &c., to "X.O.X." care of *B. G.*

TO BE LET, immediately for 2 or 3 Months, a furnished BUNGALOW at Byculla, Rs. 150 per month. Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED, for employment in Bombay an European (single) who understands book-keeping and correspondence. Apply to BOURNE & SHEPHERD, Simla.

INDIA-rubber Solution for water-proofing, repairing diving dresses, fixing bycicle tyres, and repairing India-rubber articles, Rs. 3 per tin. John Roberts & Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. A. RUBBER STAMP Co.'s STAMPING and MARKING INK can be had at PEARSE'S, 23, Apollo Street and 29, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis... 10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune... 10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ... 12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard... 12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	...Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin. 16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
19	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ... 10	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.		
23	8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
31	8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ... 17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR :
READ BROTHERS
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the Owners of BOTH the original "Bull-Dog" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "Bull-Dog" Mark is accountable to Read Brothers, and must deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

But Consumers of so-called "Bull-Dog" Beer should note that there are two distinct brands ; one being a Bull-Dog and the other a Bull-Dog's Head. Both Brands belongs to Read Brothers, but they and they alone use the Bull-Dog's Head to authenticate their own bottling of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and they cannot answer for any other.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection.

The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.	Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.	White Cassimere for Racing do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.	Cricketing and Boating Flannels.
	Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	...Rs. 25
„ hunting „	... „ 30
„ half-hunting „	... „ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 40
„ hunting „	„ 45
„ half hunting „	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine	„ 50
„ hunting case „	„ 60
„ half hunting case	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	...Rs. 60
„ silver „	„ 70
„ gold „	„ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases	...Rs. 25
„ hunting „	„ 26
„ half hunting „	„ 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1881, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Shaik Mahomed Abdul Latiff, the constituted attorney of Hajee Abdool Nubee bin Hajee Mahomed Ally Suffer, the following landed property in one lot :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises thereon, built, situate and being within the Fort of Bombay, in the Modykhana Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 758, containing by admeasurement 283 1-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Rampart Row, on the west by the Modykhana Street, on the north by the house of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south by the Agiary Lane, which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and have been for the last several years in the occupation of Hajee Mahomed Hoosain bin Hajee Mahomed Ally Jaffer.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate and lying to the west of Rampart Row, East, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the west by the firstly hereinbefore described property, on the east by Rampart Row, East, on the south by a public passage, and on or towards the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 5th August, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 „ white mulls.
1 case best electroplatedware consisting of tea and coffee services, tea pots, biscuit boxes, ice and water jugs, fruitstand, cruetstands, sardine boxes, marmalade pots, butter coolers, salt cellars, salvers, flower stands, &c.
A number of medical and other books.
On account of the concerned.
1 cask damaged steel wire.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 289 of 1881.
JAMES G. SMITH and others, Plaintiffs.
G. I. P. RAILWAY, Company and another, Defendants.
SALE OF COTTON.

Pursuant to an order made herein on the 1st day of August, instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the goods station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Waree Bunder, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p. m.

118 dhooras of cotton.
In lots to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th August, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 151, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte by Schonberg and Co., a sewing machine by Weir and Co., rich table ornaments and flower vases, &c., the property of the late Mrs. C. Atkinson.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th August, 1881.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, resident in the city of Bombay, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Grattan Geary, Esq., who, under clause (f) section 8 of the Municipal Act, has ceased to be a Member of the said Corporation by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than three consecutive months.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 3rd August, 1881.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited, NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant at 4 p. m. for the purpose of passing the following Resolution :—

That the capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 1,000 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, and that the Board of Directors shall have full power to allot and dispose of the said shares in such manner and at such prices, as they shall think fit.

That any profit to be obtained by way of premium on the sale of the said new shares be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM and Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1881.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 616 of 1878.

JETTIBAI, widow, heir and legal representative of the late HURIY DEWCHUND, Hindoo, residing at Doongry, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

THUCKER NARRON SEWJEE and BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Vudgaddy, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 22nd day of April, 1879, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty-Seven for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by an alias warrant of sale, dated the thirteenth day of May, 1881, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of PRAGJEE NARR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams quote no change either in home stocks or Indian Securities, but Chartered and Hongkong Bank shares are 10s. higher.

Coffee and Cocoanut-Oil are unchanged. Linseed is quiet; Rapeseed quieter, and partially 6d. per quarter lower; Wheat steady and practically unchanged.

Regarding the Manchester Piece-goods Market and Cotton in Liverpool, Reuter is unable to advise the tone owing to the message being mutilated. In the latter, however, the sales are put at 10,000 bales, and spot prices are unchanged, but Futures are partially 1-32d. higher. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were still quoted at 12¼ cents, but November shipment was 2 points lower at 10-40 cents. per lb. The receipts at the United States ports to date are as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's Receipts	2,000	1,200	300
Five days' do.	11,000	5,800	2,000
Total Since 1st Sept.	5,701,000	4,201,000	4,131,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday only two lacs were alloted at 1s. 7 11-16d. per rupee. Government appear to be determined to do their utmost to support rates, and no doubt to their own thinking are doing their best to that end by affixing impossible rates to their weekly drawing. Unless, however, they have some definite scheme in the background, either in the shape of a temporary sterling loan or an idea towards the development of the Silver Conference, we much fear that instead of benefitting the future of Silver they are doing their best towards its eventual depression. Every pound not drawn for now must come on the market later on, and in the meantime Silver is taking the place of Council drafts, so that ultimately when Government do make up their minds to sell they will find buyers have already supplied themselves. It has paid once this season to hold for an outside rate, but to our way of thinking the exception does but go to prove the rule, and in the long run the result will be that a very much worse average will be realised for the year's drawings than if the public biddings had never been interfered with.

Of Silver the shipments by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton are £20,000 for this port and £10,000 for Calcutta. In the meantime the price for Bar Silver remains at 51¼d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 7¾d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE to-day opened comparatively firm at yesterday's closing rates, and to all appearance they looked like being supported. Later in the day, however, a decline of 1-32d. was established in Bank Paper, and although private paper is unchanged nominally, there can be little doubt that better than current quotations could be done. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.. ..	..1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	.. ..	..1s. 7 9-16 to 19-32d. ,,
Do. months' sight	.. ..	..1s. 7 11-16d. ,,
Creuta, 3 ,, ,,	.. ..	..1s. 7 13-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	.. ..	..1s. 7 27-32d. ,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	.. ..	..2·09 ,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened fairly steady at Rs. 104¼ for Fours and Rs. 112¾ for Fours-and-a-half, but during the day a very weak feeling became apparent, and we close at Rs. 104 to ¼ for Fours and Rs. 112½ for Fours-and-a-half. It may be that the present depression arises from weak speculators in the new loan seeking to realise, but at the same time there can be little question that the whole market is to a great extent demoralised, and unless London prices come in favour of an improvement, a further drop seems very probable.

SHARES.—In Bank of Bombays there is a further decline of ¼ per cent. Colaba Land Shares are quiet at Rs. 1,010, a decline of Rs. 5, Port Cannings dull at Rs. 240. In Press Companies, Broach Cotton Company are Rs. 2 lower, Colaba, Fort, and Prince of Wales Rs. 25 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady, and in some cases Rs. 5 higher.

In COTTON we have not heard of a single export transaction during the day, and prices are nominally unchanged.

In SEEDS, Linseed has gone back to Rs. 6-5, Rapeseed is firm at Rs. 6-4 for Guzerat.

WHEAT is in request on the basis of Rs. 31 per candy for Best Soft White.

FREIGHTS are firm at previous rates. For Liverpool 38s. 9d. to 40s. is still quoted for early shipment, further forward 35s. to 36s. 3d. Steamers have been fixed for April-May at 40s., and are now offering at 38s. 9d. with concessions

PIECE-GOODS show no movement of any kind. On the spot the depression is as great as ever, and to arrive no business is practicable.

COALS are dull and unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain W. Britten, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Lieut. Bishop, and seven deck passenger.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macduff, 1,496 tons, Captain A. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (3rd July), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Bethell as passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, 1,502 tons, Captain J. Jameson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (2nd July) via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Colne, Mr. Bickett, Miss J. E. Thorn, Mr. Mookerjoor, and two ayahs.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	India (s)	Jameson	Glasgow, July 2.
	Clan Macduff (s).	Thomas	Liverpool, July 3.

The steamer Calcutta, Britten, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer India, to Marseilles.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
31 Commilla (s) .....Bulkeley ....Chittagong, July 18.
Hazara (s) .....Loutit .....Narrakal, July 21.
Lucile ..... Scott ..... Liverpool, April 21.

DEPARTURES.
July 31.—Steamer Mahratta, Ethiopia, Norfolk, and City of Agra, and a ship (skewed J. S. N. G.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Stuart (s)—2 cases umbrellas, Aba Hajee Fuckee Mahamed.

FROM LONDON.
Riga (s)—6 cases musical instruments, Essa Ebram; 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 9 packages glassware, Ardaseer Sorabjee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
Lombardy (s)—85 boxes bar silver (Rs. 2,54,400), The Bank of Bombay.

FROM GENOA.
Manilla (s)—4 drums spirit of wine and 1 box hardware, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MALTA.
Lombardy (s)—5 cases cigars, Latham and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Branksome Hall (s)—100 cwts bones, Nuzerally Purdhan; 40 bales cotton, Boodha Ragowjee; 270 cwts myrabolams, Khetsee Mooljee; 10 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co; 15 bales wool, Russoibhoy Rahimbhoy; 38 bales wool, Petly and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Clan Stuart (s)—1 cwt cardamoms and 1½ cwts beerabole, Tezpall Godoo; 164 cwts m-o-p shells, David Sassoon and Co; 65 cwts m-o-p shells, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 10 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 11 bales hides and skins and 8 bales woolen and cotton carpets Hajee Sakin Lalljee; 6 bales hides, Suchoobhoy Latha; 8 bales skins, Esmail Gangjee; 10 cwts cardamoms, O. Kursonjee; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 15 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassoom.

FOR HAVRE.
Cervin (s)—1,230½ cwts wheat, Volkart, Brothers.

FOR DUNKRIK.
Connemara—2,233 cwts rapeseed and 1,825 cwts poppyseed, Volkart, Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.
233-80—Crawford and B.—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs Syed Emamoodin Refai and others—In person and Vyebjee and D.—Part heard.
For further direction.
432-76—In person (a pauper)—Jewan Padman vs Khaluckdina Khalfanbhoy.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

230-81—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Krushnabai and another—C. L. and O., H., C. & B.
For application by the plaintiff to retire from the suit.
348-78—Payne and G.—Hajee Mahomed Nubbee and others vs Abdool Hoosein and another—Craigie, L. and O.
550-80—In person—Morarjee Hurdass vs. Dhondiram Omerchand.
487-79—J. Macfarlane—Moteevahoo and others vs. Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.
676-79—Muljee and Si—Pragjee Morarjee vs Gokaldass Girdhomlal—J. Macfarlane.
614-79—J. Macfarlane—Baiji vs. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia and another—Hearn C. and L. and Chalk and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

199-81—Venayekrao—H. B. Pinto vs R. De St. Quentin—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
573-79—M. H. Khan—Rahimbhoy Peerbhoy vs Memon Suliman Joosub.
479-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crushna Laud vs Jairamdass Govindass.
196-81—Crawford and B.—Gopaldass Purshotumdass and others vs Chapsey Gopal and others—Smith and F.
206-81—Payne and G.—Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala—M. H. Khan.
207-81—M. H. Khan—Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala—Payne and G.
217-81—Chalk and W.—Laljee Dana vs Gambhirmul Lakhmichund, &c.—Hunt G. and B.
223-81—Balkrishna and B.—Liliadhur Jaiverchund vs Motichund Jaivarchund—J. Macfarlane.
226-81—Khunderao M.—Humbirmul Nerchmul vs Shamjee Jewraj and another—Hore C. and B.
41-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Sewjee Potamber—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 3.
Addington, 2nd Lieut., 61st Regt., from leave, to Quetta.

AUGUST 4.
Footner, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Lucknow.
Westropp, Lieut.-Col., Pol. Dept., from leave, to Poona.
Westropp, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Capt. G. J. Coulson, S. C., 3rd N. I., Staff Officer and Supdt of Bazars, Hyderabad, Sind.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to H. M's. approval :—
General List, Infantry.—Capt Reginald Hennell, 25th July, 1881, and Captain James Eyles Gordon, 27th July, 1881.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the S. C. to be Lieut-Col. from the date specified, subject to H. M's. approval :—
Staff Corps.—Major Charles Swinhope, 27th July, 1881.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Lieut. R. E. D.-Reilly, S. C., Adjt. (Offg. Wing Comdr), 28th N. I.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Surgn. J. Parker, M.D., I.M.D., Depy Sany. Comr. Northern Deccan Registration Dist.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Lieut. A. E. Leslie, S. C., Adjt., 2nd Regt. (Grdrs) N. I.

The undermentioned Apothy (First Class) is promoted to the rank of Senior Apothy :—
W. Greengrass, No. 16, (vice J. Lawrence, N. 5, pensioned,) with effect from 19th April, 1881.

The undermentioned officers of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps having passed the prescribed examinations, and received certificates in accordance with the Regulations for Volunteer Forces in India, are granted Commissions :—
Major Alexander McHinch, Captain James Strachan, Lieut. Daniel McIver, and Lieut. James Leask.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 17th July.
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Dafedar Mahomed Bux to be Jamadar, vice Jewun Khan, pensioned.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 20th July :—
27th N. I. (1st Belooch Regt).—Jamadar Mowladad to be Subhedar, vice Chandee Sing, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Capt. H. E. Penton, S. C., Wing Officer 18th N. I.

The following promotion and appointment are made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—
Second Lieut. R. S. Brown to be Lieut., vice A. Moorhouse, deceased. A. B. Anderson, Esq., to be Second Lieut., vice R. S. Brown, promoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. J. F. Forbes, M. A., Actg. Chaplain of Belgaum Fort, doing duty also at Belgaum Camp, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Belgaum Camp and to do duty also as Chaplain of Belgaum Fort.

The Revd. J. Higgins is appointed Actg. Chaplain of Belgaum Fort, residing at Dharwar during the rains.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Ratanji Edulji Khanga, Mamlatdar of Igatpuri in the Dist. of Nasik, is appointed to be a Mag. of the First Class in the Dist. of Nasik.

Mr. Murar Vithal, pensioned Mamlatdar, is appointed to be an Hony. Mag. in the Kaladgi Dist., and is invested with the powers of a Mag. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Mr. Vishnu Gopal Apte, Asst. Surgeon in charge of the Haveri Dispensary, is appointed to be an Hony. Mag. in the Dharwar Dist., and is invested with the powers of a Mag. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Mr. R. H. Vincent and Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Comr. of Police, Bombay, on the 25th July.

Messrs. J. G. Smith and R. H. Vincent respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy. Comsr. of Police, Bombay, on the 25th July.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Janardan Karmarkar received charge of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Junnar in Poona Dist. on the 15th July.

Mr. Govind Narayan, Clerk of the Second Class Subdte Judge's Court at Karjat in the Ahmednagar Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 1st to 16th June.

Mr. Mahadev Sakharam has been appointed Clerk Subdte. Judge's Court at Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar Dist., vice Mr. Waman Anajee.

Mr. Laxman Gopal Deshmukh, Asst. Collr. Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Second Class in the Dist. of Khandesh.

Mr. H. J. Parsons, Actg. Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H. M's. High Court of Judicature has granted to Mr. G. H. Farran, Asst. Comsr. for taking Accounts and Asst. Taxing Officer, furlough for one year from the 1st Augt.

The Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Mr. A. K. Oliver to act as Asst. Comsr. for taking Accounts and Asst. Taxing Officer during the absence of Mr. G. H. Farran, or until further orders.

The Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H. M's. High Court of Mr. Mahadev Pandurang Barve to act as Asst. Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court and Supdt. of the High Court Press during the time that Mr. A. K. Oliver acts as Asst. Comsr. for taking Accounts and Asst. Taxing Officer, or until further orders.

Mr. Sakharam Mahadeo Bhide has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subdte Judge's Court at Dhanu in the Thana Dist. during the absence of Mr. Rashinath Ramchandra on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. A. L. P. Larken, Asst. Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists, Relief Act, 1879, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months.

Mr. W. S. Forman, is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi in addition to his own duties of Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. H. J. Parsons on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Shridhar Mahadev Kale is appointed to act as Subdte. Judge at Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist.

Rao Sahib Abaji Vithal Purohit delivered over charge of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge of Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist. on the 12th July.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr. Phiroze Hoshang Dastur to act as Huzur Depy. Collr., Kaira, during the absence of Mr. Adarji Jiwanji.
Mr. Balkrishna Devrao to resume his permanent appointment as Dist. Depy. Collr., Thana, till further orders.
Mr. H. L. Wright, Asst. Collr. of Customs, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date of Mr. G. B. Spring joining the Customs Dept.
Mr. J. A. McIver is appointed to act as Probationary Asst. Supdt. in the Survey Dept. from the 22nd July.
Mr. J. Nugent, C. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 9th August.
Mr. Narayan Ganesh Deshpande is appointed to act as Dist. Depy. Collr. at Belgaum.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn. W. MacConaghy, L. R. C. S. I., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn., Poona, during the absence of Surgn.-Major C. Joyat, M. D., on privilege leave, in addition to his duties as Superintendent of Mahableshver.

Messrs. H. A. Acworth, C. S., and J. Monteath, C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Actg. Under Secy. to Govt. in the Rev., Finl. and Genl. Depts. on the 2nd August.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Notification appointing Lieut-Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V. C., R. E., to act as Supdtg. Engr., Southern Division, and Mr. J. C. Pottinger to act as Ex. Engr., Dharwar, during the absence of Col. J. R. Maunsell, R. E., on privilege leave, is cancelled.

Messrs. W. H. F. Bolton, and W. Foxton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karachi Dist. Jail on the 23rd July.

Mr. A. S. Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Mr. W. Forteous delivered over and Mr. J. B. Richey received charge of the office of the First Asst. Collr., Ahmedabad, on the 21st July.

Mr. J. B. Richey delivered over and Mr. A. D. Younghusband received charge of the office of the First Asst. Collr., Ahmedabad, on the 22nd July.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband delivered over and Mr. Chunilal Venilal received charge of the office of the Asst. Collr. and Mag., First Class, of Broach, 21st July.

Mr. Edaljee Dosabhai delivered over and Mr. P. H. Dastoor received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy. Collr. and Mag. of Kaira, on the 27th July.

Messrs. C. H. Jopp and W. Lee-Warner respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Asst. Collr. and Mag., F. C., of Satara, on the 16th July.

Messrs. J. Muir-Mackenzie and C. H. Jopp respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Asst. Collr., Poona, on the 19th July.

Major O. Probyn delivered over and Mr. J. H. Dickinson received charge of the joint offices of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Asst. Pol. Agent and Western Bhil Agent, Khandesh, on the 20th July.

Messrs. Lee-Warner and J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Asst. Collr. and Mag., First Class, of Satara, on the 20th July.

LAST WEEK OF SALE.
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!! HALF PRICE!!!

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY
HAVE decided to remain open a few days longer, and will dispose of their Celebrated Novelties and Useful Inventions at Half Price, regardless of Cost. Their Extraordinary

CELLULOID CEMENT,
Which has already commanded such an enormous sale, will be cleared at

"2 Bottles for 1 Rupee."

The premises will POSITIVELY be closed in a few days.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AT their ordinary monthly meeting on the 26th instant, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 19th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

PETER PETERSON,
University Registrar.
University Library, 1st August, 1881.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

HODSON—July 21st, at Taraghar Sanitarium, near Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Robert D. Hodson, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, of a son.

DEATH.

McHALE—July 29th, at Chunar, Mary Ann, relict of the late Richard McHale, aged 53 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A STUDENT."—Declined.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1881.

MR. BRADLAUGH, in pursuance of his announced intention, presented himself at the House of Commons on Wednesday for the purpose of taking "his seat." He got as far as the lobby of the House, from which, "after a severe struggle," he was expelled. On this his colleague in the representation of Northampton, Mr. Labouchere, brought forward a motion that the expulsion was illegal, which motion was negatived in a division in which the names of Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. John Bright, and, if we understand the telegrams aright, also the rank and file of the Radical party were conspicuous by their absence.

We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Bradlaugh's forcible expulsion from the representative assembly to which he has been sent by the electors of Northampton is absolutely illegal, and we are glad to see that, as we anticipated, one of Mr. Bradlaugh's motives for the step he has taken was to bring this very question into the jurisdiction of a court of law. The police inspector against whom Mr. Bradlaugh was to apply yesterday for a summons on a charge of assault, will doubtless find the orders he received from the Speaker a sufficient protection. And we do not for a moment approve of the conduct which lent all the dignity of a street fight to an issue Mr. Bradlaugh might easily have raised in a quieter way. But all the same the pretension of the House of Commons, or of the majority of the House, to act as if they were a proprietary club with an indefeasible right to exclude applicants for admission who are not "all they could wish them to be" is one that would be—if it could be supposed that it can be maintained—entirely subversive of the true character and strength of the House of Commons itself. The House of Commons draws all its capacity for the work entrusted to it from the freedom of election to which its members, one and all, owe their seats; and to tamper with that freedom of election by internal legislation arising in the House, and referable to no authority outside of the House, is to poison the springs on which its life depends. In all matters of internal order and discipline the House is of course supreme over itself and all its members. But its present contention goes a great deal further than internal discipline. Much as we dislike Mr. Bradlaugh, we cannot for a moment admit that the House of Commons is entitled to refuse to associate with him. To say nothing of the fact that in mere consistency the House would be bound to proceed to purge itself also of a good many other members, whose practise, if not their theory, is every whit as unchristian as Mr. Bradlaugh's, it cannot be admitted that the House is at liberty to consult its own predilections in the matter. These considerations, or similar ones, it is evident from the telegrams, are pressing simultaneously on both ends of the body politic. "An immense and excited crowd," we are told, assembled in Palace-yard, and enthusiastically cheered Mr. Bradlaugh as he entered and left the House; and at the same time we learn that a Cabinet Council had been summoned to reconsider the previous decision to drop the Oaths Bill for the present session. It is with a feeling of humiliation that we read of the new degradation in which Mr. Bradlaugh's attempted forcible entry and forcible expulsion have involved the "noble assembly" to which we all owe the allegiance of respect: and we sincerely hope that some way will be found out of a situation which is at present most embarassing. The way of safety, we have ourselves no doubt, lies in a short Bill abandoning the oath altogether. We are as little anxious to have Mr. Bradlaugh's oath as he is to give it. But neither, it may fairly be said, do we want Lord Randolph Churchill's.

IT is to be feared that the extremely unsatisfactory condition of Ireland is by no means limited to agrarian difficulties. The almost entire absence of manufactures in the island is variously explained. The absence of good coal and the necessity of importing it are frequently alleged as the most active causes of this unsatisfactory circumstance, yet it must be remembered that the same difficulty exists [with even greater force in the south of France, which includes such manufacturing centres as Lyons and Besançon. Ireland can be indeed most readily supplied with coal from the great Welsh mines. The absence of capital and the unwillingness of English capitalists to risk anything in a country so disturbed cannot count for much. English speculation runs far greater dangers in a hundred parts of the world than any presented by cities like Dublin, Derry, Limerick, Galway, and Waterford. The fact is that capital has again and again endeavoured to establish manufactures in Ireland; but unhappily no country in the world presents a more pitiable list of industrial failures. Capital has not only tried once or twice in spite of defeat, but tried twenty times, and always with the same hopeless result. It is then worth while to ask whether Irishmen offer any explanation of such a state of things, since we Englishmen certainly cannot explain it on any economic grounds. The leading nationalist journal of Ireland, the *Nation*, deliberately states that it is English commercial jealousy that is the root of the evil, and we regret to say that it adduces some arguments which must set honest Englishmen a-thinking very seriously. It appears that a committee of the House of Commons enquired last May into the rates charged by Irish railways on English and Irish goods and manufactures. The evidence of Mr. Isaac Banks, the Manager of the Clyde Shipping Company, is painfully striking. This gentleman shares with Irishmen neither race nor religion, and his statements cannot but be received as impartial. His evidence referred principally to the Great Southern and Western Railway, which is spread all over the great Celtic and Catholic province of Munster. It is summed up by the *Nation* in these words :—"This railway so regulates its fares, and adopts such traffic arrangements, as that the commercial interests of Ireland are completely sacrificed to those of England." The chief staple of agricultural trade in the great counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry is butter. It has often been attempted to centralize this trade in Cork, in order to the wholesale exportation of the butter to London. The railway rates place a serious obstacle in the way, and in fact the wholesale traders are Englishmen resident in Liverpool. Mr. Banks declares that the freight for a ton of butter from Tralee to Cork, a distance of 83 miles, is 22s. 6d., whilst from Tralee to Liverpool, a distance of nearly 300 miles, it is only 10s. The *Nation* says : "How the Cork butter market could be more effectually boycotted to the advantage of that of Liverpool it is difficult to conceive;" and we must admit the thing looks bad. The butter must be produced in Ireland, but the trade in it is practically taken out of Irish hands. The unequal terms of competition where English and and Irish manufactures come into the same field of demand are not less unjust. Mr. Banks showed that to carry English ale and porter from Dublin to Cork cost only 6s. 6d. a ton, whilst when these beverages are brewed in Dublin they cost 15s. a ton, or more than twice as much, for being carried over precisely the same distance. It was, in fact, plainly and undisguisedly alleged that various manufactured goods are so classified that what is of English production is carried at easy rates into and all over Ireland, whilst Irish products are prevented not only from leaving Ireland, unless they are raw materials wanted in England, but actually cannot be carried about Ireland except at exorbitant rates.

The following extract from Mr. Banks's evidence is typical of the whole :—

Are there any other articles manufactured in Cork?—We have large foundries in Cork for casting pots, ovens, and pans; and the rate in the Irish classification is fifth class for hollow castings, whereas the rate in the English and Scotch classification is second class.

Do you know what is the difference generally between the second and the fifth class?—There would be a very large difference between the two classes.

What would it be upon the *average*?—I should say that the one would be *three times* as much as the other.

Mr. Banks made similar statements in regard to fish, leather, sugar, and other articles of Irish production which are similarly handicapped and discouraged. The *Nation* gives an instance of this description within its own knowledge in Dublin. It appears that very recently a sugar manufactory was established there; "but the assistance it got from the Great Southern Railway Company consisted in the proprietors being charged 5s. a ton more for the conveyance of their sugar from Dublin to Cork than some Glasgow manufacturers of the same kind of article were charged for the *entire distance from Glasgow* to Cork *viâ* Dublin. Is it any wonder that the Dublin manufactory has had to be closed?" Lord Randolph Churchill was a member of the Parliamentary Committee, and naturally enquired whether the illiberal and anti-Irish policy of the Great Southern Railway was isolated, or represented the procedure of the other great lines. Mr. Banks's evidence on this point is unfortunately the reverse of satisfactory. "Lord Randolph Churchill: Do those classifications apply to all the Irish lines, or only to the Great Southern and Western?—I may say that all the Irish railways, with the exception of one or two, are governed by the Irish classification," that is to say, classify their goods to the disadvantage of Irish manufacture. The crowning unpleasant fact is that Irish railways are so only in name, as they are owned and worked by Englishmen.

We lay these facts before our readers as in some degree explaining the failure of Irish manufactures. It may be for the benefit of the Empire at large, or it may be imperatively demanded by the financial exigencies of Irish railways, that this state of things should continue; but it is manifestly unjust to attribute, as many English journals do, the failure of Irish manufactures to shortcomings in the national character or to the disturbed state of the country. When we find an Irish trade competing with an English one and the former subject in Ireland to a carriage charge "upon the average" "three times" greater than that affecting the latter, it is our duty to admit that Irishmen are blameless if it fail. We ought rather to accept as not entirely untrue the explanation that Ireland is disturbed because she is poor and unable to compete with English wealth and manufactures. A Home Ruler would say that a Parliament in College Green would change all this unevenness of tariff, and that Irish trade and manufacture will be backward till they have the steady supervision of a local representative assembly.

THE narrative of the events in Bulgaria during the pretended Popular Vote upon the proposals of Prince Alexander is decisive evidence that for their own purposes a sufficient number of Great Powers have determined to set aside the Berlin settlement of the Balkan Peninsula. With the proceedings of France before their eyes it will not be difficult for these Powers, which we conveniently guess to be Russia, Germany, and Austria, to allege the plea of expediency as a sufficient reason for any highhanded conduct that they choose to tolerate. We are once more in face of the condition of Oriental affairs which preceded the tearing up of the Treaty of Paris so far as that document affected to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish dominions, and almost any catastrophe may occur upon the giving of a signal. The single case of Bulgaria is sufficient to supply both the occasion and the matter of disturbance in abundance at the requisite moment. There never was a more abominable comedy of vile hypocrisy and brutal coercion. Martial law had been practically proclaimed throughout the whole of the country, all organs of the popular party suppressed, and all meetings of electors rigorously prevented wherever the Russian dictatorship possessed the means of enforcing its commands. On the election days, when the people were supposed to vote freely for the members of the sovereign assembly whose "constitutional assent," forsooth! is required to authorise Prince Alexander to establish a despotism which he has already established, almost every town in the principality had to witness the horrid spectacle of riots provoked by the military and police, and summarily suppressed by a volley of musketry. In Nikopolis four men were shot dead, in Samakoff three, in Orchanie four, while in every town the wounded were to be counted by dozens. In the full sight of the people, impotently lamenting the outrage of their liberties, the Russianised *gendarmes* flogged with heavy whips any notable leader who might be engaged in endeavouring to encourage the electors to vote with fortitude and patience. In some cases, as at Sophia, when the Governmental agents were unable to lay hands upon the popular chief whom they were hunting, they broke into his house and flogged his family, not sparing young girls, on the charge of having dared to address a meeting of peasants in opposition to the Government. M. Sarafoff, a former minister, was pursued by the police; but having managed to escape by flight, he was punished vicariously in the persons of his little brother of fourteen years and his sister of still more tender age, who were both lashed with whips amid the jeers of the armed executioners. The peasants who had to march in to vote in some town or village in each case were apprehended by orders of the prince outside the town gates, and were only allowed to enter on giving assurance that they carried none but Government ballot papers. All over the principality the ballot boxes were opened before the declaration of the poll by the agents of the Government, and Government ballot papers were substituted for the votes of the Popular Party. The result was ludicrous for its brutal stupidity, no appearance even of justice being observed, and large towns, notoriously containing an anti-princely majority, being returned as having given a unanimous vote in favour of the prince. In some parts of the country undoubtedly the people actually did vote for the prince. But the means employed were hardly more justifiable in these cases than where open violence and falsification were the order of the day. The ignorant peasants were assured that as a preliminary step to abolishing their independence the Turks had ordered their prince to leave the country, and the only chance of escaping the Ottoman yoke was to vote for the retention of Prince Alexander. A different kind of inducement was applied to the inhabitants of the Turkish villages, who still cherish, it is easy to understand, the most revengeful feelings towards the "avengers" who steeped and drowned the Turkish districts in Mahomedan blood after the retreat of the Turkish army in 1877-78. The Mahomedan villagers were told, truly enough, that the Bulgarians were trying to get rid of Prince Alexander. Whereupon the honest Moslems professed themselves only too anxious to vote for anybody who had incurred the hostility of the detested Christians. In all the operations Russian officers were conspicuous as directors and managers of the process of terrorism and fraud. In spite of all these crimes and excesses, the princely despot could not obtain a sufficient majority at the first election to answer his hypocritical plea of "legally" abolishing the constitution, even though, in the words of a leading German journal, he had "disgraced his German blood" by his share in such infamies. Permanent disturbance can be the only result of such proceedings. In spite of the terrific pressure, the leaders of the National Party succeeded in securing their election; and it is well known that the defeat of the Nationalists at the polls will be followed by a period of secret agitation which will receive the warmest support from the free portion of the Bulgarian population inhabiting Eastern Roumelia. This effect must have been clearly contemplated by the Powers which permitted the inauguration of so ghastly a farce. Are we, then, to conclude that a new period of disturbance in the Balkan Peninsula is intended to open a new period of re-settlement and re-arrangement of territory among the great monarchies which are especially interested in the partition of the Balkan lands? It seems exceedingly probable that this is precisely what is going to take place.

MR. LEONARD H. COURTNEY has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in the place of Mr. Grant-Duff. The appointment is ample proof, if proof were wanted, that the Government see nothing to be ashamed of in their Transvaal policy. Mr. Courtney has won an honourable distinction as the only prominent English statesman who has consistently opposed the annexation of the Transvaal from first to last. "Society papers," we see, charge Mr. Courtney with treason to the Queen and country in this matter. But that is only their wild way of saying that Mr. Courtney never admitted the justice of the annexation, and never concealed what he thought about it. His appointment sets the seal on the policy of an absolute reversal of Sir Bartle Frere's policy in South Africa. The appointment has also an interest for newspaper men, on which we may be pardoned if we animadvert for a moment. It is not more than a year or two since Mr. Courtney was known only as a leader-writer in the *Times*. He left, or had to leave, that journal on account of the views which have now helped him to a place in the Government. Such a career would of course excite no astonishment if the country had been France. But in England such a career, ending so soon in such a triumph, is still something of a phenomenon.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

THE International Monetary Conference is now at an end, or at least adjourned till April next, and that adjournment may be considered equivalent to its virtual dissolution. It has done nothing except discuss, and it has revealed irreconcileable differences of opinion between the States represented; for the differences go much deeper than was originally supposed. If it had done nothing else than bring out this fact clearly, the Conference would have done good; but certainly it has accomplished nothing in the sense of bringing nearer the general adoption of bi-metallism. First of all it brought out the not unimportant fact that even the United States could not pledge themselves to bi-metallism. The American delegates spoke strongly enough on that side; but when it came to practical action, when the English and German Governments, India, and the Bank of England, had all gone as far as they possibly could in offering to help silver, the two chief delegates from Washington backed out and contented themselves with a barren declaration in favour of bi-metallism in the abstract, asserting its practicability if adopted by such a combination of States as England, France, Germany, and the United States. Now, as it was all along known that England would not consent to the gold standard, it is not easy to understand how, if our Government spoke clearly enough from the first, as they were bound to do, the American Government, holding the opinion just expressed, ever thought it worth while to have a Conference at all. There are just two explanations: one, that our

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 3, 7-42 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1 7 11-16 received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Four per cent. Rupee paper 85¾ ; Four-and-a half ditto 91¾.

CAPTURE OF SHAMSUDDIN BY KABULI SOLDIERS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The report of Shamsuddin's capture is confirmed. He was made prisoner by Kabuli soldiers when they saw themselves deserted by their commander. It is not known whether Kazi Saadeem has escaped or not.

ALL QUIET IN AND AROUND KANDAHAR.

The report of nineteen persons having been mutilated in the Kandahar streets is denied. The city and country are now said to be quiet and tranquil.

All is quiet about Pishin.

DEATH OF THE DESAI OF NERIAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NERIAD, AUGUST 4.

Rao Bahadoor Veharidass Ajubhoy, *alias* Bhow Sahaib, the well-known Desai of Neriad, died of heart-disease yesterday. Friends and relations, numbering about a thousand, attended the funeral. Thousands of people, male and female, assembled from his house to the end of the town on both sides of the road, a mile in length, by which the funeral passed. All the shops and schools are closed out of respect to the deceased.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Latest advices from Natal state that Sir Hercules Robinson had convened a meeting of native chiefs at Pretoria for the purpose of explaining the intentions of the British Government in respect to the Transvaal.

The native chiefs threaten to resist the authority of the Boers.

EXPULSION OF MR. BRADLAUGH FROM PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Mr. Bradlaugh, in pursuance of his announced intention, presented himself at the House of Commons to take his seat this afternoon. On reaching the lobby of the House, however, he was intercepted, and, after a severe struggle, was expelled.

Mr. Labouchere then brought forward a motion that the expulsion was illegal, which motion, after a long debate, was negatived, the House at the same time expressing its approval of the action taken by the Speaker and other officials.

Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. John Bright, and the Radical members abstained from voting.

An immense and excited crowd had assembled in Palace-yard, and enthusiastically cheered Mr. Bradlaugh on his entering and leaving the House.

AUGUST 4.

Mr. Bradlaugh will apply to-morrow for a summons on a charge of assault against the police inspector who yesterday forcibly expelled him from the lobby of the House of Commons.

THE OATHS QUESTION.

CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

A Cabinet Council is summoned for to-day, in order to reconsider the oaths question.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P., for Liskeard, has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in the place of Mr. Grant-Duff.

BANQUET TO MR. GRANT-DUFF.

A brilliant banquet in honour of the new Governor of Madras was given at Richmond last night. The gathering was entirely of a non-political character.

VALENTINE BAKER PACHA.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph in this morning's issue stating that Valentine Baker Pacha has been appointed to the command of the Turkish army in Tripoli.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, AUGUST 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Compta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Fair Dhollera			4 3-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan			103¾
4	,,	Rupee Paper	85¾
4½	,,	do.	92¾
3	,,	Consols for account	101¼
5	,,	French Rentes	119⅝
Bar Silver			51¼
Chartered Bank Shares			£24-10
Hongkong and Shanghai			£47-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight			1 7⅞
Arrival—Wheatfield.			

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 3.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 78·5 Farht.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

At 6 a.m. ..	76·5
,, 10 a.m. ..	81·1
,, 2 p.m. ..	83·0
,, 6 p.m. ..	80·1

WE hear from the Meteorological Office that "in the north the disturbance of barometric pressure is very abnormal, and that the direction of wind at Kurrachee is also unusual,—facts which afford some indications of another meteorological disturbance northward. Special reports have been called for from Rajkot, Deesa, and Hyderabad."

WITH reference to the rumour that the 25th Bombay N. L. I. may be called on to move from Bombay to Quetta, we hear that in that event the depôt of the regiment will be located at Surat.

THE following is an extract from the half-yearly report of the directors of the Dunbar Cotton Mill, Calcutta, dated 30th June :—"The mill has given an out-turn of 9,20,647 lbs. for the six months, as against 8,52,300 lbs. for the corresponding period last year. This increase is mainly due to the working of rather longer hours by the electric light, which has been in use for the greater portion of the half-year, and has worked to our satisfaction." The lights in the Dunbar Mill were supplied by the Indian Electric Light Company, Calcutta.

THE marriage of the second son of the Maharaja of Cashmere takes place at Jammu in October next.

THE Amir's Envoy was to have reached Simla on Tuesday evening. Mr. Christie, of the Punjab Police, on special duty with the Afghan refugees, had gone down to Umballa to meet him. It was understood when Mir Ahmed left Calcutta in the winter, that he would probably revisit India.

IT is said that complaints have become very loud of the way in which the officers and preventive officers on board the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers are treated by Burmese officials, and the Burmese generally, beyond the frontier.

THE 1st battalion of the Essex regiment (late 44th) does not proceed to Aden next trooping season, as it is to remain in India until 1884-85 : consequently the 1st battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders (late 72nd) have been placed under orders for Aden, and will relieve the 1st battalion of the Wiltshire regiment (late 62nd), going home. The 1st battalion Dorsetshire regiment (late 39th) having been ordered to England next trooping season, its place at Jubbulpore and Saugor will be taken by the 2nd battalion of the Leicestershire regiment (late 2-17th) from Nusseerabad and Neemuch. This regiment was originally under orders for Allahabad. The 2nd battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (late 89th), instead of going home next season, stands fast at Belgaum.

THERE were 15 deaths in Bombay from cholera last week, as compared to 16 during the previous week, and a mean for the corresponding weeks of the previous five years of 31. In Surat the disease was sadly destructive, 247 cases and 150 deaths having been reported during the week ended 30th July, as compared to 240 cases and 156 deaths mentioned in the last previous report. In Baroda, however, fewer fresh cases and fewer deaths were reported, the numbers being respectively 56 cases and 30 deaths for the week, as compared to 100 cases and 48 deaths in the preceding week. There were 19 cases, 3 of which proved fatal, in Nowsari last week. We are sorry to see that cholera has attained serious proportions at Ahmednagar, here during the week last reported on 165 cases and 82 deaths occurred.

REGARDING one of the divorce cases tried at the local High Court last week, the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—"This case certainly exposes one of the evils of the Indian Army, as at present constituted, which is that there exists no *esprit de corps*. The men who are responsible for the respectability and decency of those under their orders do not uphold the credit of their corps by insisting upon at least such outward propriety of demeanour as may avoid grave scandal. In small and remote stations everything is known to all the residents, and it is hard to believe that all the facts which have just been made public relative to this case at Sawant Wari were not well known to the Political Agent there. Can the latter have supposed that such a style of living as the law report has published was creditable to the position occupied at Sawant Wari by his assistant, or to the corps to which they both belong? Let us hope that an officer and gentleman who beats his wife on the mouth, flings her against tables, twists her arms, and resorts to other expedients of the same kind will not continue long a reproach to the Bombay Army. It never rains but it pours ; and more divorce cases are to follow almost immediately, it is said. One is reported to be coming off at home between people very well known here, and is said to have originated in an intimacy which existed and attracted a good deal of attention only a short time ago. The husband in this case, however, unlike the other that I have just mentioned, has my best wishes."

THE same correspondent hears that "a visit to the Riding School of the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, where the first of the victims of the recently revived equitation order are undergoing instruction, is rather amusing ; but it excites some curiosity as to the *intention* of the said order. *All* the officers of the Staff Corps who perform purely military duties are mounted officers, and of course all of them should be able to ride respectably as to appearance, and efficiently. Large numbers can do neither. Are all those who cannot ride, and whom no amount of schooling can ever make ride, to be delegated to other duties than those with regiments as mounted officers ?"

THE shareholders of the Bank of Madras, at the annual meeting on the 1st inst., voted a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the widow of the late Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Franck, an amendment that the grant be Rs. 24,000, or a year's salary, being lost. It appears that when Mr. Franck succeeded the previous Secretary, Mr. McIver (who was voted a gratuity of Rs. 30,000 on retirement), the affairs of the bank were not flourishing, and the salary of the office was reduced from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,000 a month, at which figure it remained during the whole period of Mr. Franck's service as Secretary. The local *Mail*, discussing the question of the gratuity, remarks :—"The bank now appears to be in as sound a position as ever it was, and it can afford to make good to the family of the late Secretary two-thirds of the pecuniary loss they have sustained by the reduction of the salary of the appointment while he held it. They have no legal right to the considerable difference between the aggregate of the salary he drew as Secretary and the salary that he may be considered to have fairly earned. But it is prudent for a public institution like a bank to treat its employés with consistent liberality, especially when it is in the enjoyment of prosperity ; and there would be nothing, so far as we can see, inconsistent in absent shareholders signifying their hope to the Board that a supplementary grant of Rs. 14,000 will be made to Mrs. Franck, in addition to the grant of Rs. 10,000 that was voted yesterday."

THE report on the operations of the Currency Department during the past official year shows that the net circulation of notes amounted to Rs. 3,40,17,365, as compared with Rs. 12,35,77,370 in 1879-80, the difference lying chiefly in ten thousand rupee notes, which represent the reserve funds of the Government Treasury and the Presidency Banks. For Calcutta the figures throughout the year were larger than in the previous year, but displayed the same features, viz., a low range of circulation from April to September, a sudden increase of over 1½ crores in the opening of the cold weather, and a rapid diminution in February. The profit realised during the year amounted to Rs. 24,64,531. The receipts of bullion, which are entirely confined to Calcutta and Bombay, amounted to Rs. 56,13,703 in the former and Rs. 2,55,58,058 in the latter, or a total of Rs. 3,12,07,816, as compared with Rs. 9,31,22,111 in 1879-80, Rs. 5,98,58,279 in 1878-79, and Rs. 15,74,79,258 in 1877-78.

FROM the returns of accidents on Indian railways for the first quarter of the current year, it appears that, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the number of "accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.," shows an increase from 653 to 695, or 6·43 per cent., against an increase of 11·38 per cent. in the mean mileage open and 8·15 per cent. in the train mileage. There was an increase of 28 in the number of accidents on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line, of 40 on the Indus Valley line, and of 12 on the Nizam's State Railway. The casualties resulting from "accidents to trains, &c.," were among passengers 9 injured against 1 killed and 7 injured, and among servants 3 killed and 15 injured against 6 killed and 8 injured. Of the 24 injured, 8 cases occurred on the Indian Railway, and 4 on the Punjab Northern Railway. Twelve persons were killed and twenty injured by "causes other than accidents to trains, &c.," such as falling out of carriages, from which 5 persons were killed and 15 injured. Of servants employed by the railways or contractors 34 were killed and 98 injured, no less than 30 of the fatal accidents and 87 of the injuries being caused by "misconduct or want of caution." "Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c.," 2 were killed and 3 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings ; 18 killed and 4 injured whilst trespassing on the line ; 5 committed suicide ; 2 were injured in attempting to commit suicide ; and 6 were killed from miscellaneous causes. This gives a total of 80 killed and 151 injured during the period.

THE Madras Government cannot be congratulated, the local *Mail* considers, on the way in which they are forcing the hand of the Travancore Government in connection with the Shoranoor to Ernacolam railway scheme. "We do not know all the circumstances connected with the original agreement of the late Maharaja of Travancore to contribute to the cost of the line. We are told that the Sirkar voluntarily accepted a guarantee of 1 per cent. on a capital of £500,000 for twelve years, and agreed to invest in shares to the amount of two lakhs, in addition to the value of the land taken up for the line ; but that 'further concessions appear to have been granted more or less unwillingly.' A change has come over the spirit of the Sirkar, chiefly, we fear, in consequence of the adverse opinions of the scheme that have been formed and expressed by Sir Madavarao. The Madras Government have repeatedly had occasion to congratulate that astute gentleman upon the great benefits which have accrued to Travancore from his enlightened direction for several years of her destinies. He is now officially disconnected from the State ; but he lives to a greater extent in the hearts of its people than any other man. He disapproves of the proposal to make Travancore bear any of the risk attendant upon the proposed line ; and his opinion has so much weight with the Sirkar that not only are concessions now granted unwillingly, but there is no room for doubt that the Sirkar would be glad to wash its hands of the whole business. If the capital had already been raised, partly with the aid of the Sirkar's guarantee, it would now be too late for the Sirkar to escape from its responsibility. But nothing has yet been done ; and the Travancore Government on second thoughts, and with more information before them, would like to retreat from their part of the bargain. The Madras Government will, however, not hear of this. They admit that Cochin will derive 'greater benefit from the work than will Travancore ; but it does not therefore follow that the advantages to Travancore are not worth the prospective payments on account of guaranteed interest, which are, in the opinion of Government, far less than the nominal liability.' It would augur better for the scheme if the Madras Government gave proof of their abundant faith in the financial prospects of the line by transferring to themselves the 1 per cent. guarantee that is allotted to Travancore. The ½ per cent. that the Madras Government propose to guarantee is a meagre contribution, seeing that the line will connect the Madras Railway with the British port of Cochin. The Madras Government are directly, but the Travancore Government are only indirectly interested in the project ; and the branch may justly be regarded as one of the feeders which, owing to the injudicious alignment of the Madras Railway, is needed to bring traffic to that line. The Government can hardly suppose that if they should ever advocate the construction of a branch line from Salem to Sooramungalum, they will be able to get the scheme taken up by private capitalists with so small a State aid as a ½ per cent. guarantee. The Madras line should have been bifurcated somewhere near Shoranoor, and the southern branch should have had the port of Cochin for its terminus, and the northern branch should have gone to Calicut. But the line went to a fishing village, and there ended. There has been a talk from time to time of continuing it across the Beypore river, seven miles to Calicut, but years pass, and nothing has been done. Nor will anything ever be done if the Madras Government can offer no better inducement than a merely nominal guarantee. They have reason to regard the Cochin scheme with confidence, and it is not much to ask them to accord to it a guarantee of 1½ per cent. If they do this the risk, which they have assured Travancore is imaginary, will not exceed a lakh a year, and the disadvantage resulting from the dissatisfaction of Travancore will be effectually obviated. Later on, when the Travancore Sirkar are moved to consider a project for connecting Trevandrum by railway with Tinnevelly, the Madras Government may have their reward."

HERE is a specimen of American humour, taken from the columns of the *New York Herald* :—Our esteemed contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* prints an interesting, timely, and well-considered article on Wuttundar Patels. While fully approving what our esteemed contemporary says with regard to the mofussil, deshmooks, deshpandehs, and koolkarnees —with reference to the last, and to the much-disputed subject of the joodi, our contemporary's position is impregnable—we regret that we cannot sympathize with its views as to the tumar, and feel convinced that the recommended legislation will be regarded by the ryots as indeed "the last and worst form of sirkari zoolem."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	45	82	54	88	49	67	55	91
Aug. 3 Wednesday	11	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Thursday	..	..	4	90	4	63	3	37
Total	57	12	59	78	54	30	59	31
Aug. 4, 1880	40	41	43	43	36	11	40	40

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(4th August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. in Hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·832	82·5	N	6	0·36
Surat	·371	81·6	W	8	0·80
Bombay	·355	81·1	W S W	25	8·56
Ratnagiri	·339	81·3	W (Fresh.		1·73
Karwar	not received				
Mangalore	·353	81·9	W	6	1·36
Calicut	·312	74·6	N W	8	2·30
Cochin	·295	76·1	S S W	7	0·60
Masulipatam	·712	87·0	W	7	0·00
Madras	·822	84·0	S	7	0·04
Negapatam	·841	85·6	S W	6	0·12

Latest report of the 2nd August, 1881.

Karwar	29·778	79·1	s w Fresh	1·51

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd August, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·543
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·973
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind	W.NW,WSW,N.NW, WNW,W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	179
Fall of Rain	11·30
Total fall during month	11.96
,, ,, ,, year	57·12
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	1·10

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 27th July are published in the *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—Rain in Karachi ·07, showers more or less in all talukas, lower in three and locusts in two talukas, some damage in Kotri. River at Kotri on 25th 15½ feet against 15 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 29, 40 and 34 ; Tatta 23, 44 and 44 ; Mirpur Bathoro 20, and 32 and 37 ; Shahbandar 18, 40 and 42 pounds per rupee respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 2 feet 5 inches lower than on same date last year. Weather sultry. Kharif sowing progressing. Want of water in Rarki-dero, Kamber, Sukawal, Naushahro and Saidpur talukas. Fever in ten and small-pox in six talukas. Wheat, jowari and rice in Shikarpur 24, 32 and 20 ; Sukkur 25, 38 and 18 ; and Larkhana 20, 36 and 16 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress throughout the district. Fever in three and small-pox in four talukas. Rain in three talukas, average fall 45 cents. Locusts reported to have appeared in Sakrand but did no damage. Wheat 23, bajri 41, jowari 40, rice red 28 and rice white 18 pounds per rupee. River 6 inches lower on 25th than on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings continue. Water-supply sufficient. Public health good. Wheat 25, rice 19 and jowari 40 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain constant, a break much needed ; resowing cannot be gone on with at some places. Fifteen cases of cholera, two fatal. Rain 2·70, total 18·11. Wheat 34 and bajri 48.

Panch Mahals.—Heavy and continuous rain ; maize much damaged and bajri seeds washed away. Wheat 34, bajri 49 and maize 97 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout district, total at Kaira 29 inches. Bajri has had to be resown in places. Public health good. Caterpillars doing injury in Nadiad. Rice 29, wheat 35½ and bajri 40 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 2·48, total 29·12. Wheat and tur dal 32, jowari and bajri 37 and rice 18 pounds per rupee. Resowing will commence as soon as there is a break in the monsoon. Three cases of cholera in Ankleswar, all fatal.

Surat.—Rain 1·30 total 17·16. Sowing transplantation retarded in Olpad and Mandvi by continued rain ; rice crops injured in places in Olpad by high tide. Cholera general except in Pardi taluka, 247 cases, 150 deaths. Jowari 42 and nagli 45 pounds.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum ·07, minimum ·00. Sowing completed ; young crops thriving. Cholera in six talukas and two petas, cases 205, fatal 79. Bajri 50 pounds.

Nasik.—Good rain in Peint and Igatpuri, scanty in Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon and Baglan, moderate elsewhere. Crops, wheat sowing doing well. Cholera at Manmad. Wheat 33, bajri 40 and jowari 54.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 22nd, total of week 1·75, total to date 44·18, being 1·94 above average. Average abnormal temperature 3° warm for 20th and 21st, afterwards 1° warm. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain 4·26, total 53·24. Transplantation in progress. Second sort rice 24. Cholera in Bassein), Mahim, Salsette and Vada, reported cases 41, deaths 15.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 25th instant).—Rain at Alibag 2·13, total 54·56. Weather warm at Alibag. Slight cholera at Revdanda, Chaul and Alibag in the Alibag taluka, cholera confined to a few villages of the Mangaon and Mahad talukas ; slight fever in Roha ; cattle-disease in a few places in talukas Roha and Mahad. Transplantation of rice crops nearly completed. Rice second sort 28 pounds 2 tolas and tur dal second sort 23 pounds 5 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 6·68, total 43·32. Transplantation nearly completed. Cholera, 18 cases, 3 deaths ; cattle-disease in Ratnagiri and Chiplun ; fever in four talukas. Rice 14-10, nagli 18-10 and vari 18-27.

Poona.—Average prices, bajri 45 and jowari 64 pounds ; in Poona bajri 41 and jowari 52 pounds. No rain in Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur. Sowing progressing. Two deaths from cholera at Dhond in Bhimthadi.

Ahmednagar.—Rain at Akola 80 cents. Parner 43 cents., Kopargaon 15 cents., Nagar 10 cents., and Sangamner 8 cents., none elsewhere. Sowing operations delayed in parts of Shrigonda, Karjat, Kopargaon, Karjat, Sangamner and Nagar ; crops withering in Kopargaon and Rahuri ; rain generally wanted. Cholera in City, Cantonments, and five villages near Nagar, 105 cases, 82 deaths ; cholera in Karjat, Akola, and Shrigonda, 8 cases, 6 deaths ; cattle-disease in Karjat and in Shevgaon. Jowari maximum 108 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon ; bajri in Jamkhed 72, in Rahuri 45.

Sholapur.—Rain 20 cents, total 7·72. Cholera in Madha and Pandharpur talukas. Jowari 77 pounds 6½ tolas and bajri 61 pounds and 25 tolas.

Satara.—Rain 2·70, total 15·88 ; in talukas maximum 5·35, minimum ·11. Prospects unsatisfactory in Valvan and Tasgaon. Sowing nearly completed. Health good. Bajri 50-21 and jowari 54-20.

Kaladgi.—No rain ; season for kharif sowing nearly over, crops where sown withering ; people anxious. Slight cholera in Indi ; slight cattle-disease in Bijapur, Badami and Hungund. Jowari 76 and bajri 73 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 2·83, Bidi 3·81, Chandgad 5·31, none elsewhere ; urgently wanted in other talukas ; sowing hindered therein ; crops withering where already sown. Jowari 66 and bajri 67.

Dharwar.—No rain, Navalgund, Nargund, Mundargi, Ron and Gadag 6 cents, ; sowing consequently hindered in all the places where rain most urgently wanted, maximum Hangal 4·12, more wanted elsewhere ; scarcity of drinking water in Nargund and Ranibennur. Slight cattle-disease and ague in all except in four talukas. Rice 30, jowari 88, and tur dal 31 pounds.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 3·65 ; total 42·36 ; Kumta 2·70, Sirsi 6·68, and Haliyal 1·60. Field operations continue. Dysentery among cattle at Karwar and foot-disease in four other talukas. Rice, ragi and sugar-cane plants healthy ; supari and cocoanut gardens thriving. Rice common in Karwar 16, in district 15½ seers per rupee. Heavy rain in Karwar.

Rajkot.—Rain 50 cents, total 25·45. Weather rainy. Sowing in progress. General health fair. Bajri 44 and jowari 52 pounds.

Wadhwan.—General health good. Agricultural operations progressing satisfactorily. Average total rainfall in Jhalawad Prant 12·91. Bajri 41 and jowari 48.

Baroda.—Copious rain fell everywhere 3·33, total 30·23 ; 25·6 in Okhamandal in two days and much damage done to houses. Bajri crops in Kadi division injured by the rain. Prospects generally good. Cholera gradually disappearing in Navsari, 19 cases, 3 fatal ; in Baroda City 56 cases, 30 fatal. Prices, bajri 39 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Rain excessive in Gujarat and much of the early sowings destroyed. In Southern Deccan, especially in Belgaum and Kaladgi, rain urgently needed. Cholera diminishing in Gujarat, increasing in Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Young Men's Christian Association, meeting, 8-15 p.m.

Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—India (s), from Glasgow ; Clan Macduff (s), Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

Cavatina .....I. Martiri.....Donizetti.
Quadrille.....Chaine de Fleurs .....Faust.
Selection .....I. Lombardi .....Verdi.
Valse.....Epigramme.....Gung'l.
Galop.....Pomona.....Lentuer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A monthly meeting of members and friends will be held in the new rooms this (Friday) evening at 8-15. All young men are invited.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. India and Clan Macduff entered, and the s. s. Lombardy left, the dock yesterday.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—From the advertisement in another column it will be seen that Madame Berger de Place has postponed her benefit night to Wednesday next.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,466, the average daily attendance being 176. There were 1,047 new admissions. Of the total number 1,945 were children.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of July last 507 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 439 were new admissions (including 6 indoor patients). Of this number 352 were cured, 73 absented, 1 died, and 81 are still under treatment ; this includes 68 remaining from last month.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th July, 1881, was Rs. 18,46,390. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 8,387. Deduct new coin paid during the week, Re. 1. The balance left was Rs. 18,54,785. There is, in addition, silver bullion valued at Rs. 28,911 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A CHURCH.—An attempt to rob the Church of St. Andrew at Bandora was made on Monday night. The thieves succeeded in boring a hole through the church wall, and to effect an entrance it was only necessary to enlarge it. However, something appears to have occurred that made the thieves desist from the attempt before they could consummate the sacrilegious deed.—*India Catholica.*

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Ramjee Narrayen, a goldsmith, residing at Sootar Chawl, and having his shop at Bajee Palar-street, reported to the police that at 6 p. m. on Wednesday last he locked the door of his shop, and went away with his two sons to dinner ; and on his return at 7-30 p. m. he found the door of his shop had been opened by means of a duplicate key, and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 500 were missing. The complainant suspects a man named Narrayen Hurry, who was working for him in the shop a few days previously, and who at present cannot be found.

FALLS FROM WINDOWS.—A Hindoo girl named Radabhai, aged 12 years, while looking out of a window on the first floor of a house at Vurghadi on Wednesday last overbalanced herself and fell out on the road. She sustained severe lacerated wounds about the head, and is at present under medical treatment.—On the same day a Mahomedan lad, aged ten years, named Ahmed Hassud, while looking from a window on the second floor of a house at Old Bengalpoora, fell out into the street. He received a severe lacerated wound on the left side of his head, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. Jaoudin, a horse-trainer, drove up in Lieut. Moore's dog-cart to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, in Church Gate-street, and leaving the horse and carriage in charge of Dhanoo, the ghorawalla, went upstairs on business. Suddenly the horse became restive and bolted, the ghorawalla having hold of it by the curb, and running along with the carriage. At the turn round the Cathedral compound leading into Apollo-street the horse suddenly jerked his head, and the ghorawalla, losing his hold of the curb, fell violently to the ground in front of the horse, which stamped on his head, and the wheel of the dog-cart passed across the man's face. He died on the spot. A coroner's inquest was held in the open archway in Elphinstone circle later in the afternoon, when upon the evidence adduced the jury found that the man died of "injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a dog-cart."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd August, was 477, being 10 less than in the previous week, 161 more than the week ending 3rd August, 1880, and 4 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 301 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 36·79. There were 92 deaths from remittent fever, being 11 less than the previous week and 12 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 68, 35, and 21 respectively, as compared with 18, 11, and 15 last year. There were 15 deaths from cholera last week, as compared with 16 in the week previous. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the precentages of mortality are unreliable.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The whole of the wall on the north side of a six-storeyed house, No. 39, Shamjee Hassajee-street, belonging to Dyal Dansey, fell in at about 2-30 a.m. yesterday. Fortunately no one was injured, though there were people in the house at the time. A portion of a wall of house No. 16, Obelisk-road, fell in on Wednesday ; no persons were injured. House No. 37 in Chimna Butcher-street, belonging to Ali Sab Mookie, appeared to be in an unsafe condition on Wednesday, and the tenants vacated it. A stable situated on Girgaum Back-road, belonging to Kessowjee Jadowjee, fell in on Wednesday night, and a woman and child were slightly injured. The verandah of an upper-storeyed house belonging to one Kurmathai, situated on Cammateepoora 9th Lane, came down with a crash on Wednesday night last ; no persons were injured. A portion of the compound wall of a house belonging to Vundravundass Purshotumdass, situated on the Mazagon Dockyard-road, was knocked down on Wednesday last by a large tree being uprooted by a gust of wind and falling upon it Several parts of the native town, the Esplanade, the Byculla flats, Parel road, Lower Duncan-road, Bellasis Junction-road, the streets at Cammatteepoora, Khetwady, Girgaum, and the approaches to the Grant-road railway station were completely flooded during the whole of Wednesday and up to a late hour yesterday morning, owing to the heavy rain of Wednesday and the following night.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. INDIA.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, Captain Jno. Jameson, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 4th August, with general goods, H. M.'s heavy mails, and passengers.—

The India left Liverpool at 7 p.m. on the 7th July ; passed Gibraltar, 4-30 a.m., 13th July ; left Port Said 8 a.m., 21st July ; left Suez, 5 p.m., 22nd July ; passed Aden, 2 a.m., 28th July ; and arrived at Bombay at 2 a.m. on the 4th August. She experienced light to fresh variable winds between Liverpool and Gibraltar, fine weather in the Mediteranean, fine weather with intense heat in the Red Sea, and fresh S. W. monsoon, with at times considerable sea, from Aden to Bombay.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

THE Marine Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain W. T. Crockett, late I. N., and Captain R. Collins, of the s. s. Branksome Hall, re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court to resume the investigation into the circumstances connected with the s. s. Loch Rannoch arriving in this port on fire, and the subsequent sinking of the vessel in the harbour.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Government Solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government ; Mr. Conroy, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the captain and owners of the s. s. Loch Rannoch ; and Mr. Prescott, of Messrs. Prescott and Winter, appeared for the insurers of the vessel.

After the examination of several witnesses the court adjourned to consider their decision, which will be delivered to-morrow, Saturday, the 6th instant.

Holloway's Pills.—Good Spirits.—Every one has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to dullness. The world wonders, and knows not the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness and oppression after eating. They clear the furred tongue, and are a wholesome tonic to the liver, and as a gentle aperient to the bowels. They healthfully rouse both body and mind. Holloway's Pills are the best known antidotes for want of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, languor, depression, and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the digestion.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Henry Davy and Mr. Frank Benjamin Stewart appeared before Mr. P. Ryan, to answer charges preferred against them by Mr. Vause Fretwell, of theft of property valued at Rs. 1,462 belonging to the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company, dishonestly misappropriating the said property, and cheating by personation.

V. Fretwell deposed : I am employed on behalf of the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company to carry on the manufacture and sale of rubber stamps in India. On the 14th January last I left Bombay for Ceylon, leaving the more valuable part of the appliances and stock-in-trade of the said business locked-up in cupboards, and the remainder thereof in the room in which the manufacture was carried on. The only person who possessed any power or authority to deal with the said stock-in-trade and appliances during my absence was Mr. James Pearse, who holds the power of attorney of the proprietor of the said business. One Henry Davy carried on business in the same premises, under the name and firm of Fretwell, Davy and Company, as a public accountant and auditor, and resided on the said premises, with full liberty of access to the said work-room. On my return to Bombay I found the whole stock-in-trade, appliances, and furniture had been removed to another room, that the apparatus and appliances had

Ameer is the real prosecutor. Is he coming over here to be cross-examined? Does any human being believe that he will come? Does my friend Mr. Gorst undertake to produce him?

Mr. Gorst: I am surprised, but I will not interrupt you.

Mr. Waddy: The idea that he will come here to be cross-examined with regard to these charges is preposterous. He is Co-Regent of Hyderabad. He will not come over here, and we cannot compel him to come, and shall never see him. But if we had a civil action, we should be able to do two things. We should know who our opponent really was, and we could compel him to give security for costs. That is one thing we could do, and that is just. The second thing, which is bare justice to us, is that we should be able to have our commission go out to examine him and our own witnesses, and to bring our documents and to get our defence in order, and when that is done we are safe and they know it. There is no precedent, Sir, for such a case as this. There is no attempt here to instigate the subjects of this Ameer-i-Kabeer to revolt against him, because there are two of them Co-Regents, and Sir Salar Jung is the senior of the two, and is spoken of in terms of the highest praise in the article. With regard to the bad character of this other man we shall do him no harm here, because there is not a word in the article that has not been printed throughout India, and we do not provoke a popular disturbance against him, so that that does not meet the point of law. On these grounds we say, Sir, that you ought to interfere in the exercise of your discretion and authority. We say that the name of the Crown is being used for oppression and to stifle justice. We say there is not a single thing that can be got by this criminal suit which could not be got by means of a civil action. But it is impossible for the case to be tried upon the lines upon which they are now endeavouring to fight it, and I only ask that you should refer them to their proper remedy, not for the purpose of stopping the proceedings (although I believe it will have that effect, as they will not go on when we can fight them fairly), but solely for the purpose of enabling us to get before the Court, whichever it may be, that shall try this case, the whole of the facts, for the purpose of substantiating the truth of every word in this article.

The Attorney-General: This is a case in which I think the defendant ought to have an opportunity of pleading justification, and of proving his plea if he can. Now if a civil action were brought he could, and he could get a commission issued. But with an indictment he cannot. What is in my mind is that by taking one course you deprive the defendant of all practical opportunity of proving his plea; taking the other, you afford him a reasonable, though expensive, mode of doing it. Will you direct your observations to this point: what is the advantage of the indictment over the action?

Mr. Gorst: Very well, Sir. My friend says why do you not bring an action? My answer is, it will give us no redress. We cannot get damages from Mr. Knight. We do not want damages.

The Attorney-General: I suppose the Ameer does not want revenge?

Mr. Gorst: No; what he wants is to put a stop to the repeated publication in a journal, like this *Statesman*, of libels which he believes are calculated to produce a breach of the peace in India.

The Attorney-General: But surely if Mr. Knight had a verdict given against him in an action and had to bear the costs, they would be in themselves a tremendous fine in an action of this kind. How do you say he could prove the truth of his libel in this case in an indictment, asking you, of course hypothetically, to assume the possibility of proving it, where are the means?

(To be continued.)

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Gravy Spoons	„	5	12	7	0	7	0	7	0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade.	„	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Butter „	„	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sugar Spoons	„	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Salt „ with gilt bowls	„	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Egg „ „	„	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Mustard „ „	„	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Sugar Sifters (gilt Rs. 2 extra)	„	2	8	3	8	3	0	3	0
Sugar Tongs	„	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Marrow Spoons	„	2	12	3	8	3	8	3	8
Cheese Scoops, with ivory handle	„	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Caddy Spoons	„	1	0	1	8	1	8	1	8
Toddy Ladles	„	2	0	2	8	2	8	2	8
Ice Tongs	„	7	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
Asparagus Tongs	„	12	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Salad „	„	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	0
Salad Spoons and Forks	„	14	0	16	0	15	0	15	0
Pickle Forks	„	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	8
Skewers	per in.	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12

The above prices are for cash with order; 10 per cent. will be added if credit be given.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
July 15th, 1881.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended ...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
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EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.
POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military Hospitals, and have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states:—"That 18 Pills were given by him with complete success in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "Peshawur Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports).

In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N.-W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N.-W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and they cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines.

Sold in bottles each containing ½ Gross and one Gross at Rs. 2-8 and 4-0 per bottle.

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Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
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DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

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ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic